A UCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE THIS (SATURDAY) MORNING, COMMENCING AT 10 O'CLOCK PROMPT, WITHOUT ANY RESERVE, AT THE FIVE STORY MANSION NO. 72 WEST BITH ST. RETWEEN 3TH AND GTH AVS., STEINWAY PHANOPORTE.

20 CARPETS SUITS IN SATIN. RAW SILK, REP., PLUSH AND BARKLE, RAW SILK, REP., PLUSH AND BARKLE, AND STEINS STEINS AND SATIN SATIN. RAW SILK, REP., PLUSH AND BARKLE, AND STRENCH CLOCKS. PARLIOR AND PRAWING ROOM SUITS in satin and brocade, Queen Anne and Princess Louise styles; Turkish Louise, Card Table, Plate Mirrors, Musical Boxes.

Library Suit, Sofas, Arm Chairs in blush, Library Secretaire Bookeases, Library Tables, Writing Desk.

BOOKCASES, LIBRARY TABLES, MIRRORS, CHAMBER SETS, IN WALNUT, MAPLE AND ASH: BED. STEADS, DRESSING CASES, FRENCH BURKAUS, inlaid and gith Bedsteads, Buresaus, Washstands, single Bedsteads, 33 fine hair and spring Mattrosses, Piliuws, Louinges, DINING FURNITURE—Extension Tables, Sideboard, Chairs in beather, Silvorware, Crockery, Turkish Suit, NOTICE,—Take Broadway, Sixth avenue or University place care to No. 72 West 10th st., corner 6th av.

MENTO PACK AND SHIT GOODS, city or country. SALES AT AUCTION. MEN TO PACK AND SHIP GOODS, CILY OF COURTY.

A UCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AT FIVE STORY MASSION.
NO. ISI WEST 14TH ST., BETWEEN OTH AND 7TH AVS.,
GRAND 75, OCTAVE PIANOFORTE.
PARLOR SUITS COVERED IN SATINS, RAW SILKS.
CHAMBER, LIBERRY AND DINING ROOM
FURNITURE.
IN PERFECT ORDER.
IN ROSEWOOD, ASH, MAPLE AND WALNUT.
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN PAINTINGS, BRONZES.

20 CARPETS SUITS, rep. plusb and haireloth: BOOK-CARES, LiBHARY TABLES, MIRRORS, CHAMBER SETS, IN WALNUT, MAPLE AND ASH; BEDSTEADS, DRESSING CASES, FRENCH BUREAUS, inlaid and gilt Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, single Bedsteads, 33 inc hair and suring Mattresses, Fillows Lonnges.

DINING FURNITURE—Extension Tables, Sideboard, Chairs in louther, Siyerware, Cruckery, Turkish Suit, Hall Stands, N. B.—Takk elevated railroad to 14th st.

Mussrs, KRAEMERK & CO., Auctioneers.

MEN TO PACK AND SHIP GOODS, city of country.

MEN TO PACK AND SHIP GOODS, city of country.

A UCTION SALE AT FIVE STORY MANSION

A UCTION SALE AT FIVE STORY MANSION

THIS DAY (SATURDAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK.

THIS DAY (SATURDAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK.

THE ENTIRE ELEGIANT HOUSEHOLD PURNITURE.

PAINTINGS. BRONZES. STATUARY, &C., NEARLY

NEW TO BE SOLD THIS DAY. STEINWAY & SON'S 75/2

O'CTAYE PIANOPORTE. WINDSOR UPRIGHT PIANO.

DRAWHING ROOM SUITS, crimson, satin and raw sliks.

chony frames, latest styles; Centre Tables, Cabinets,

Eassle, Portfolion, Pierrod Mantel Mirrors, lace Curtains,

Ensolution, Pierrod Mantel Mirrors, lace Curtains,

Eassle, Portfolion, Pierrod Mantel Mirrors, Bouters,

Eassle, Portfolion, Pierrod Mantel Mirrors,

Eassle, Portfolion, Pierrod Mirrors,

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Eassle, Portfolion, Pierrod, Pierrod, Pierrod, Pierrod,

Eassle, Por DMINISTRATOR'S SALE .- GROCERY.

A DMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—GROCERY.

FAIRCHILD & DE WALLTEARSS, AUCTIONEERS,
—WILL SELL ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17,
—AT 311 STH AV., COUNER, SOTH ST.

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF FIRE FAMILY GROCERIES,
TEAS, COFFEES, CANNED GOODS, WINES, LIQUOES,
4C.; TOCETHER WITH FIXTYRERS AND LEASE OF
STORE OF THE LATE EDMUND LYONS.
—HORSES, WALSO.
—BY OEDER OF THE ADMINISTRATERY OF—
EDMUND LYONS, DECLARED.—

A.—BARKER & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
salesroom 47 and 49 Laborty 84,
out door from Nassau 84.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,
THIS DAY (SATURDAY), AT 11 O'CLOCK,
SALE OF FINE DIAMOND JEWELRY,
Earrings, Solitaires, Rings and Necklaces,
Also, at same time,
elegant rosewood Plano, by Barmore;
elegant rosewood Plano, by Barmore;
elegant rosewood Plano, by Haines Bros.;
two black walnut Cylinder Bookcases.

A—R. A. YOUNG & CO., AUCTIONEERS, WILL

-R. A. YOUNG & CO., AUCTIONEERS, WILL seell this day, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom 85 Nassau st. Lasell this day, at 11 o'clock, at salos com 35 Nassan at, thout reserve, on account of whom it may concern freewed from storage, 10 black walnut and Cottage Bedom Sats, 3 elegant Parlor Sults, by Roux & Co.; hair, isk and sorting Nattressees; Bookeases, Dosks and Ohairs, postry, Brussels and ingrain Carpets; Wardrobes, iffets, Hat Racks, Engravings, Paintings, Brunzes, uses, Clocks, tea and Dinner Sets, Crockery and Kitchen tensils. Monday, at 11 o'clock, at private revidence 14 est 27th, the elegant Household Purniture, Carpets, &c. DANKRUPT SALE.—IN THE MATTER OF ISAAC sell at auction, on Saurday, 15th, at 12 o'clock, at 29 Burling slip, lot of Dress and Cloak Trimmings, Scarts, Gloves, &c., &c.

BY JOHN A. DUNN, AUCTIONEER -THIS DAY, 1015 BY MERKLE & CO., AUCTIONEERS—SELL TO DAY, belock, at 302 Bowery, 300 Lots Furniture, Bed stends, Bureaus, Washstands, Lounges, round and square Saloon Tables, cano bottom Chairs, Sewing Machines; also Pancy Goods, Shoes and 100 Lots Hotel China, without re

EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER.

SECOND HAND FURNITURE. LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE. ON WEDNESDAY NEXT NOVEMBER 19.

AT S7 NASSAU ST., AT 10% O'CLOCK. EWIS JACOBS, AUCTIONEER, SELLS TO DAY, 1/10%, o'clock, 168 8th av., Stock, Pixtures and Furnire of furniture and upholstery business; Parler Suitsdatesies, Sofas, Burcaus, Chaire, Budsteads, Microranaes, &c., in lots.

FRIEDMANN, AUCTIONEER, SELLS, 10 O'CLOC sharp, Stock and Fixtures of Greery Store, No. 318 4 40th st.; Coffee. Teas. Spices, Can Fruits, Soap, dies, Brooms, Sardines, Oils, &c.; three Scales, Coun-Shelving, Showcase, &c., in lots. Dealers invited. PAWNBROKERS' SALE WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

J JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, 59 New Bowery, will soil Monday, November 17, at 10 o'clock, 800 lots gold and sriver Watches, gold and diamond Jew-eiry, Opera Giasses, Silvarware, Guns, Revolvers, musical and mathematical Instruments and Pancy Goods. By order Edward Engel, Now Haven, and Prederick Gas-

ton, syracusa.

W EINBERGER & TUSKA.—BY I. S. WEINBERGER,
Auctioneer.—Marshal's sale.—This day Saturday),
Nevember 15, at salesroom, No. 53 Bowery, at 10½ o'clock,
by virtue of an execution, a large lot of Cheviot, Cassimeres, flaunel and other Shirts. By order of Thomas Cunningham, Marshal. Thereatter, Furniture, Crumbeloth,
Carpets and General Merchaudise.

MUSICAL. MUSICAL.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, 21 EAST 14TH

St.—Special course for teachers and professionals.

NEW YORK COLLEGE OF MUSIC. 163 EAST 70TH

st.—Pupils received at Steinway & Son's, W. A. Pond's,
25 Union square: Saadheid's music store, S29 Broadway.

NEW YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No EAST 14TH ST., 24 door east 5th av. (Incorporated.)

OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

VOGT CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. 205 EAST 15TH st. -WM. G. VOGT (of Stern's Berlin Conservatory),

WANTED-GOOD SOPRANO AND TENOR SINGER for quartet choir in Prochyterian Church. Address, with references, stating salary expected, MUSICAL, box 204 Herald office.

DANCING ACADEMIES. A LLEN DODWORTH'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING at his residence, No. 681 5th avenue. Send for a circular.

ALEX. MACGREGOR'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING, 112
APifth avenue.—Private and class instruction daily; all
fashionable dances taught. Send for circulars. AT TRENOR'S ACADEMY, BROADWAY AND 32D ST.,
Apopils can begin and attend any time. See circular. Apupils can begin and attend any time. See circular.

A -CARTIER'S DANCING ACADEMY, 25 EAST A-14th st. near oth av.: Brooklyn Branch, 391 Fulton at. PRIVATE lessons any bour; new CLASSES forming; WALTZ taught rapidly; every system.

A -DU BOIS SCHOOL FOR DANCING, BROADWAY, corner 34th at.-Private lessons all bours; sectic classes for children atternous; avening classes for ladies and gentlemen. All the fashionable society waitzes taught in one quarter.

CARL MARWIG'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING, 67 MAD-H. COOPER'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING NOW OPEN for classes and private lessons. For particulars 257 MR. HLASKO'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING. 1,478

INSTRUCTION. A Lady Wito Has aftended the Sest Schools
Alla this country and in Europe wishes four girls to educate with her own two daughters; tuition in music, German, French, drawing and painting and the English branches. For further particulars and references address Mrs. II., care of law. Campbell Fair, No. 43 Hariem av., Baltimore, Md.

A GENTLEMAN KNOWING A LITTLE FRENCH himself to be able to speak it like a native. B. C. G., box 169 Heraid Uptown office. A GENTLEMAN WANTS PRIVATE LESSONS IN Bookkeeping. Address, stating terms, A. H., box 112 Herald Uptown office.

BEST TEACHERS, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN. CHERNERHORN, 39 East 14th st. TEACHERS WANTED—SUPPRIOR TEACHER OF your music for first class institution. Now York State; German lady for city family: drawing and pamanship for Normal School. SCHERMEIRIORS, 30 East 14th st.

TO CLERGYMEN.—WANTED, A POSITION IN THE States, by a first class English organist and choirmaster, from the Royal Academy, Loudon; also papil of Goss and Hopkins. Address WATSON, Varmonth, Neva Scotia, Capada. WATCHES, JEWELRY, &

T1.77 BROADWAY ABOVE SED ST. SIONEY FOR Personal Property: old Gold and Silverware bought: ances made; private offices for indics. GLOVER & BOOTH.

AT LYNCH'S DIAMOND STORE, 925 BROADWAY, near 21st st., Diamond Earrings, Crosses, Rings, &c., at very low prices. Open evenings.

BARGAINS IN WATCHES, JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS. GEO, C. ALLEN, I. 190 Broadway, near 29th st.

Cash.—Diamonds, Diamonds, JEWELRY AND College and Cash.—Diamonds, and sold back at a small advance. GEO, C. ALLEN, I. 190 Broadway, near 20th st. 1.207 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE GILSRY HOUSE,— Jewelry, &c., bought and sold. Diamonds, Watches, LINDO BROS. \$200,000 tinds, in sums ranging from \$20 to JAMES P. MATTHEWS, DOT Broadway.

THE HARGER WARRHOUSE STH AV., PROM ED I to 34th st.; office 300 West 34th st.—Storage for furniture, pianos, baggage and goods of every description at lowest rates; shipping, boxing and packing

FOR SALE. FOR SALE-NEAR THE POST OFFICE, A FIRST class Merchant Talloring Establishment, Address H. FOR SALE-FIRST CLASS COFFEE AND LUNCH

FOR SALE LOW-COPPER STILL AND WORM; EX-tra heavy; five hundred gallons capacity. Address C. & B., box 4,450 New York Post office. HOTEL FOR SALE-GOOD DOWNTOWN LOCALITY. KINDLING WOOD FACTORY FOR SALE CHEAP— Doing good business; or would take partner. Address COAL, box 100 Herald Uptown office.

Liquor STORE (DAY AND NIGHT BUSINESS) Licheap for cash, best stand in Fourth ward, proprietor having business in Sau Francisco. Inquire H. WENKE, 43 Eldridge at. Overter House for Sale Cheap-Good Busi-Overter House for Sale Cheap-Good Busi-Overter House for Sale Cheap-Good Busi-CAFES.—BUTLER'S PIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF

THE LIQUOR STORE NO. 542 9TH AV. AND 40TH Ist, is for sale. Inquire in the store, of the owner. \$475 WILL BUY A NEWLY FITTED UY BAR dress CASH, 119 Herald Uptown office.

ALL MACHINISTS AND METALWORKERS SHOULD Assessor now natent Power, Hand and Foot Presses, in operation every evening at American Institute Fair. PEERLESS PUNCH AND SILEAR COMPANY, 52 Day at. IMPIRE WOOD SPLITTERS; BEST IN UNITED Listates for splitting pine, oak and hickory; send for cir-

WANTED-AN ANGLE IRON SHEAR TO CUT FIVE. inch angles, new or second hand.
WARD, STANTON & CO., Newburg, N. Y. WANTED-SO-INCH PAGE MILL, OTIS ELEVATOR, JAMES BROTHERS. WANTED-SECOND HAND BOOK BINDING Ma-eighth or halt modium. Address LYON, box 170 Herald office.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Not more 15, 1879, will close at this office on Theoday 12:30 P. M. for Europe, by steamship Newda, via Queen town; on Wednesday, at 1 P. M. for Europe, by steamship Newda, via Queen town; on Wednesday, at 1 P. M. for Europe, by steamship Area of the Steamship Steamship Steamship Steamship Steamship Area of Franch must be specially addressed, and at 1 P. M. for Franch own (correspondence for Germany and France must specially addressed), and at 12 M. for France, German Ac., by ateamship Frisia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg at Hamburg (correspondence for Germany and France must specially addressed); and at 12 M. for France, German A. M. for Europe, by steamship City of Berlin, via Queen town (correspondence for Germany and Sectian must specially addressed); and at 3 A. M. for Sectiann direct, it steamship Auchoria, via Gilsgow, and at 1 A. M. for Europe, by Steamship Nockar, via Southampton and France from the More of the Steamship Auchoria, via Gilsgow, and at 1 A. M. for Evope, by Steamship Nockar, via Southampton of the Prope, by Steamship Nockar, via Southampton of the Nockardon of the Prope of POST OFFICE NOTICE

POST OFFICE, NEW YORK, November S, 1879.

ART ON WOOD. CARICATURES AND CARICATURISTS—PRICES PAID FOR WORK—QUEER ARTISTIC HISTORIES., SEE THE SUNDAY NEWS TO MORROW. PRICE THREE CENTS.

"NANA," THE GREATEST OF MODERN RO day Courier to-morrow.

PURNITURE.

Askin Parlor Suit, cost \$500, for \$35; raw silk Suits, \$25; do., \$46; rep Suit, \$20; Cabinets, Tables, Lounges, \$0 valuable Oil Paintings; Chamber Sets, \$25; do., \$50; Mattreases, \$3; Blankets, \$2; Sofa Beds; Carpets, 25c, yard; Library and Duing Room Furniture. Call private residence 120 West 23d st.

AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE OF GEORGE AA CLARKE, 747 Broadway, superior Furniture, Car-pets, Upholstery, spring and Parlor Beds for cash or special credit. IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES OF FURNITURE, arpets, Beddling, Stoves. &c., for each or weekly and atthly payments, at B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.'S and 157 Chatham st.

Mispir Carpers, Cocoa Marrings, OllcLoths, Mispir Carpers, Cocoa Marrings, OllcLoths, Hearth Rugs, Door Mats and Carpet Linings very cheap at BENDALL's, 112 Fulton st., down stairs. WANTED-PURNITURE, AC., COMPLETE, FOR chamber; not much used; cheap; no dealers, Address, with price, JASPER, box 121 Horald office. MARBLE MANTELS.

MANTELS, ALL STYLES; STEPS AND RISERS; GEN PANY, 50 Union square. CLATE AND MARBLE MANTELS IN GREAT VARI-Sety; Stops and Risers. General state and marble man-ulauturers. T. B. STEWART & CO., 75 and 77 West 23d st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE. WANTED-A FIRST CLASS WINE AND BAR ROOM between 23d and 59th sts.; price must be low for cash, Address SKINNER & EMMONS, 45 Murray st. WANTED-SECOND HAND SAFE, MEDIUM SIZE drawer 11, Eltenville, N. Y.

DENTISTRY. SETS OF TEETH: ALSO FINE GOLD AND Delatina Work. Eighth avenue Dental Asso-Clation, 379 8th av., one door below 29th st.

COKE \$2 50 DELIVERED, FROM MANHATTAN GAS CWorks, 15th st. and av. C. J. SMITH. MISCELLANEOUS.

"NANA," THE GREATEST OF MODERN RO-day Courier to-morrow.

NO CHARGE AGAINST HIM.

THE ARREST OF MR. ALSTON NOT SUSTAINED BY

ANY COMPLAINT-DETECTIVE PRICE'S STORY. The arrest of James E. Alston on Thursday night, as he was leaving the Park Theatre, for an offence which was only vaguely hinted at by his captors, was yesterday looked on by many as a proceeding both illegal and unjust. The plea of the police tha they were misinformed is not believed adequate to warrant such summary action, and the proceedings in court sustain such a view of the case. Not a complainant appeared to urge either of the charges for which he was arrested. That Alston has some difficulty with the New York Insurance Company, of which he was Boston agent, in which a difference of \$4,000 was concerned, is admitted, the police say, but the insurance people look to his bondsman for satisfaction, and evince a disposition to take no steps against him. When he was brought to court yesterday morning his captor, Detective Price, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, intimated that he was awaiting advices from Boston, and asked to have Alston remanded till the after-

intimated that he was awaiting advices from Boston, and asked to have Alston remanded till the afternoon. This was accorded by the Court, and when Alston was called up before the Justice again it was to have the announcement made that he was at liberty to depart. A teiogram from the Chief of the Boston Police had been received, curtly stating, "We do not want him," and the New York Insurance Company signified their intention of preferring no charge against him. The latter was represented in court by two of its officials, on whose representations the Justice ordered Aiston's discharge.

When it became known that no evidence was forthcoming implicating Mr. Aiston in criminal transactions, and that the sensational rumor that he was being called to account either by his own family or the relatives of a lady he was said to have taken to Europe with him received no corroboration in court, inquiry was naturally made into the circumstances of an arrest so destitute of motive. Detective Price, on whom its responsibility was saddled, furnished this version of it:—During the first act of the play at the Park Theatre, he said, Mr. E. M. Levy, the New York insurance Company's city superintendent, notified the officer on duty that a man was in the building against whom the corporation had charges of embezzlement to prefer. The policeman reported this to the station house, and Price was sent to inquire into it. Levy, Price avers, repeated his story and he went to the residence of Mr. Beers, the actuary of the corporation, in Sixteenth street, and there learned that he, too, was at the Park Theater. Hurrying back with a description of the gentleman, he awaited at the theatre door both his appearance and that of the accused. Mr. Alston came first and had hardly been taken into custody when Mr. Beers stepped out and was recognized by Price from the description furnished him. When he accused him Mr. Beers saighed he knew of no action taken by the corporation to secure Mr. Alston's arrest. Then it was, Price asid, that Levy's refe

TOO LATE WITH A WARRANT.

which arrived from Bremen yesterday, was Carl Schuppel. He was met at Castle Garden by his two brothers-in-law, named Geigen, who claimed that they held a warrant for his arrest on the ground that they held a warrant for his arrest on the ground that he had deserted his wife Barbara. They were asked to produce the warrant, but could not do so, and Superintendent Jackson refused to interfere, Senuppel then said that he had not abandoned his wife, but that she preferred to live with her brothers and had refused to go with him. He then let Castle Garden, and a short time after his departure his wife appeared with a warrant which she had just sworn out against him for abandonment. THE HUASCAR.

Details of the Great Iron-Clad Fight.

ADMIRAL GRAU'S DEATH.

Five Different Officers Successively Assume Command.

REPORT 'OF THE CHILEAN ADMIRAL

LINA. Oct. 22, 1879. By the steamer Arequips, leaving here for Paname on the 16th inst, and sent forward with an especia Commission on board by the government, I despatched the first intelligence received regarding the great naval battle off Mejillones de Bolivis, and now, from the reports brought up by the steamer Ilo, I am enabled to give the following particulars respecting this phenomenal fight. It must be recol-lected, however, that no official details have come to hand, and it will become painfully apparent why such reports have not been transmitted when this letter is read. It was about nine o'clock on the morning of the 8th of this month when Admiral Gran, on board the Husscar, a little north of Meilllones de Bolivia (latitude 22 deg. 55 min. South, longitude 73 deg. 30 min. West), saw that his vessel was effectually hemmed in by the two Chilean squadrons-one following him fast from the southward composed of the Blanco Encalada and two wooden cor-vettes, and the other cutting off his further advance, made up of the remaining iron-clad the Lord Cool rane, with some more wooden vessels in attendance. The odds were overwhelming. From the first Grau his comparatively weak ship against the tremendous and united power of the enemy, but the thought of surrender never entered his mind. One single sen-timent must have animated the brave men on board the doomed ram, and that was to maintain the honor of their flag and vessel.

PREPARING FOR THE STRUGGLE.

Admiral Grau immediately rau in as near to shore as was prudent, presenting his ship bow on to the approaching enemy and signalling to the Union, the Peruvian corvette in convoy, to save herself by neans of her vastly superior speed. The Cochrane was the first to come within gunshot, and at 3,000 metres, at half-past nine A. M., the Huascar discharged her two turret guns, 300-pound Armstrong rifles, at the Chilean, then on the port bow, receiving in return the fire of her starboard battery of three cannon of the same calibre in casemate. The fire soon became animated, and although wild at first was afterward brought down to fair practice. The Huascar, hoping to improve the moment, for the other Chilean iron-clad was yet half an hour's distance away, plunged forward at the Cochrane at full speed, trusting that by her rapidity the attempt at ramming might be successful. But the Cochrane, fresh from her thorough repairs in Valparaiso and with the inestimable advantage of her twin screws, turned easily in her own length, and the baffled ram passed astern, discharging nevertheless her two guns point blank at the stern of her antagonist. In one hour and eight minutes the Huascar fired her wo turret guns (she has no others save a couple of deck forty-pounders) twenty-five times to the thirty shots received from the six 300-pounders of the Cochrane. This is unanimously admitted to have been most excellent work. The Hussear's turret is only thirty feet in diameter, and the cannon had to be drawn in for loading. But at ten minutes to eleven up came the Blanco Eucalada with the com mander of the fleet, Captain Galvarino Rivero, on board, and then the cannonade began to produce its terrible effect on the noble Huascar.

GRAU MOSTALLY WOUNDED, The fire from this iron-clad was immediately per ceived to be effective. The stern of the Husscar, her most vulnerable point, was the object aimed at. In a moment the steering gear was disabled and from the incessant volleys proceeding from the Gatling guns and riflemen in the Chilean tops it was impossible to properly repair the injury. Then the guns of the Chileans were turned against the fighting tur-ret of the ram and the commander's post of obsersmoke stack. This was blown to pieces by two suc cessive shells, and Admiral Grau at the first discharge was mortally wounded. It is stated that one of his legs was carried away. He was borne down to when a solid shot from the enemy entered the stern of the Huascar, and, driving along one side of the cabins and hold, passed out near the forecastle, leaving a hole large enough to admit an ordinary cutter. This shot put an end to the brave Admiral and to many of his officers and men who were in the same spot under the surgeon's treatment.

COMMANDER AFTER COMMANDER KILLED. The second officer, Captain Elias Aguirre, assumed command of the vessel, although resistance seemed to be hopeless. The tower referred to having been destroyed Aguirre placed himself in the fighting turret, and a moment afterward the Chileans, now at 300 metres range, and sometimes approaching within ten metres, managed to land a shell (300pounder) through one of the portholes of the turret, breaking and disabling one of the ram's only two guns and killing Aguirre and all who were serving the piece. The Husscar, however, con-tinued her fire with her remaining gun, the men covered with the blood of their dead and wounded comrades, who were lying in all directions about them. Below decks the dark alteyways and narrow compartments of the Huascar were filled with the heroic fellows who had fallen, and with difficulty could the survivors reach their posts. Captain Meliton Carbajal, the flag officer, succeeded Aguirre in command, but was almost instantly shot down by the enemy. This was about half-past eleven A.

these details, and it will be readily understood why no official reports have come to hand. The Husscar's injuries were fearful, and Commodore Rivero states that she can be of no further service. However, when the Ilo passed Mejillones some workmen were busily engaged on board of her, probably patching up, with a view of towing her to Valparaiso. Her forecastle and prow were completely shot away, the sternpost and steering gear knocked to pieces, turret struck seven times with the heavy 300-pound shot and shell, her hull penetrated in many places, for at such a short range no plating of four and a half to five inches can stand guns of that calibre, and, as I said, from stern to stem a great breach was opened, throwing a stream of light upon the ghastly spectacle of the dying and the dead. At the moment of capture one statement asserts that an attempt was made by a Peruvian sailor to blow up the magazine, but he was restrained by one of the foreigners on but he was restrained by one of the foreigners on board, some fifty, among gunners, machinists, &c., alleging the inutility of further loss of life. The Chileans state that their vessels received no damage, and this is probable, since as the Huascar became unmanageable early in the action from the loss of her rudder of course the second data. her rudder of course the enemy could easily keep on the unprotected side of the helpless craft. The Chilean commander says in his despatch :-

on the unprotected side of the helpless craft. The Chilean commander says in his despatch:—

OFFICIAL REPORT OF ADMIRAL RIVEROS.

At nine A. M. the Cochrane engaged the Husscar. The Blance entered into action at ten. At fifty minutes past ten the Husscar, knocked to pieces, surrendered. Her commander, Grau, killed, as also the second and third in command. The crew of the Peruvian iron-clad resisted-tenaciously and heroically. On account of the state in which the vessel has been left I think she will be of no further use. No losses in the Blance and Cochrane. The O'Higgins from the commencement of the action pursued the Union at full speed. The Los followed the O'Higgins on the same errand. When the action was over I ordered the Cochrane to follow the Union also. The battle took place a little to the north of Mejillones Bay. Husscar and Union were at the entrance of the port of Antofagasta at three A. M. The Blanco surprised them and they fled northward. The Cochrane, O'Higgins and Los were cruising in front of Mejillones. The enemy's vessels found themselves intercepted in their flight. The Union escaped, owing to her speed. The Husacar was forced to accept battle. I trust the O'Higgins and Los have overtaken the Union, and in that case I do not doubt but they have taken her. Officers and crews of our vessels have shown themselves brave and calm. I am going to Mejillones to bury Husscar's dead and leave the prisoners there. I congratulate Your Excellency on this victory.

THE CHILEAN VERSION.

I congratulate Your Excellency on this victory.

THE CHILEAN VERSION.

THE CHILEAN VERSION.

The following in the Pueblo Chileno of Antofagasta of the 8th inst. gives a Chilean version of the navsi engagement:—"Telegrams from Mojillones de Bolivia report that three vessels of our feet engaged the Husscar and Union at half past ten this morning opposite Mejillones. The enemy's ships made a running fight. Later on we will advise result. According to the latest telegrams received up to twelve o'clock to-day, the surrender of the Husscar to our vessels is confirmed. The Union was closely pursued by the O'Higgins and Loa. We shall give details later." The following is the latest news to hand from the same source concerning the action between the ironclads and the Husscar:—At eight A. M. the Husscar and Union were in this port and left for the North. They were seen by the Blanco and Covadongs, which vessels imediately gave chase to them. The Union escaped, owing to her speed, but the Husscar was pursued by the Blanco and Covadongs. The Cochrane, which was further to the north, sighted her at ten, and from that hour the action began, the Blanco taking part in half an hour later on, the Husscar finally surrendering. Grau and the two officers next in command were killed in the action. The Husscar is greatly damaged. On our side we have had no losses nor are the ships damaged. At this moment (three P. M.) the prisoners and dead of the Husscar are being landed in Mejillones. The action listed an hour and a half. The Cochrane left to aid the O'Higgins and Loa in their chase of the Union, and it is thought that the latter will be taken. The Minister of War and the Commander-in-Chief left for Mejillones in the steamer Copiapó at half-past one P. M. The turret of the Husscar was completely knocked to pieces.

The escape of the Union and her arrival at Callao have been previously reported. Admiral Grau's remains were accorded the honors due to his rank

by the Chileans and were buried in state at Mo-

ture the Huascar at all hagards, and they have don it, but the world must confess that if ever a gallant combat at sea has ennobled the brave men who go down in ships, this fight between the Huascar, of two guns, and the two Chileans, of double weight, double thickness of armor and six times the number of cannon, must hold a high place in the annals of pluck and sublimity on the water. Peru has given to the widows of the fallen heroes substantial rewards. the widows of the fallen heroes substantial.

Full pensions, landed property, monuments and honors are decreed; but the place left vacant by Gran's disappearance will not be filled by this generation in The Chilean vessels, Cochrane and the Republic. The Chilean vessels, Cochrane and Blanco, were built in England, They are in every sense superior ships to the Husscar, and are only about four years old. Length, 210 feet over all; tonnage registered, 2,032 each; hold, 18 feet 8 inches in depth; armor, 9 inches thick, over from 8 to 11 inches of teak. Battery, 6 rifled guns each; 300 pounders casemate. Cochrane is just out from extensive re pairs and can steam twelve knots easily. Be the fire of these vessels the Huascar received some straggling shots from the Covadongs and the armed transports accompanying the iron-clads. The popular subscription to the fund for the purchase of a new iron-clad, to be called the Almirante Grau, is progressing wonderfully. In Lima alone upward of 1,500,000 soles have already been received in money (about £100,000), and the quantity of jewelry, precious stones, silver plate and ornaments, diamonds without number, centributed by the ladies of Lima would dazie the eyes of the great Tiffany himself. All these articles will be broken up and sent abroad for sale. A commissioner is already under way for Europe, with instructions from the government to close certain pending negotiations with the house of the Measrs. Dreyfus Frères, of Paris, relative to a menopoly of the sale of guano and nitrate of sods in foreign markets, by which a large advance is promised to be expended in ships and elements of war. Peru has not the least idea of giving up the struggle. She shows herself determined and brave in the hour of disaster. Enthusiasm is unabated, and the new Minister of War, General Manuel Gonzalez de la Cotera—Mendiburn having resigned on account of old age and unpopularity—is busy at the work of organization here in Lima for any visit the Chileans may now think proper to make us. We have no further intelligence regarding their movements; but now as the ocean is theirs any conveyance of troops can be executed by the transports alone. The southern coast is well defended, and Lima also will give a good account of herself if any attempt is made in this direction. The allied forces are being moved further south from Tarapacs toward the river Los, where the outlying pickets of the Chileans were stationed at last advices. General Daza has written a most enthusiastic letter to the Vice President in Lima, La Puerta, saying that the loss of the Russeze, far from weakening of disanimating the allies, will rather serve as a bond toward closer union and a common desire for retalisation.

in command, but was almost instantly shot down by the enemy. This was about half-past eleven A. M. Then the mast was nearly divided by a solid shot, rendering further service of the mitraillease in the top perfectly impossible. Lieutenant Joes Bodriguer, the mext for rank, commanded the vessel then, and was immediately killed by the enemy's fire from their tops.

HENGIC DEFECT OF THE WHECK.

The ram now was a helpless wrock. As the Chilican commander says in his report, "she was battered to pieces." Her rudder and steering gast had long since been damaged irretrievably; her turrer sanished and distorted to an unimaginable shape; one gam broken and dismounted, and the other, almost without men to work it, exposed to the heavy discharges from the twelve Chilsan 300-pounders, their ships being stationed within a biscuit's throw from the Hussear. But the Pervisin flag still loated on the dauntless craft. The fifth aspirant to glory took command, four having already, as we have seen, been killed or despretally wounded. Lieutenant Enrique Paisacles, a young man of cowished standing in the service, was the least to give the word to his decimated followers. But these men even yet had no thought of yielding. The Chilesans, positivly desiring to preserve their certain prize in some semblance of her former self, sent a bondling force to take her. The gallant defenders of the Pervisin days and the strength of the dying illow. When the attempt was reported, a few moments afterward, the Chileans statement of no damage of loss truggles of the dying illow. When the attempt was reported, a few moments afterward, the Chileans and the control of the company of t

[From the South Pacific Times.]
Miguel Grau belonged to a good family of Piura,
and was born in that city in the year 1834. He received an excellent education, and having early evinced a strong desire for a nautical career his parents entered him in the naval school in the neighboring seaport town of Payta. But the incesant activity of mind and body which characterize him in after years were already commencing to de-velop in him and did not allow of his being content with the sedontary life to which a more school course condemned him, and when only ten years old he induced his parents to allow him to ship in a foreign merchant vossel which was about to sail for Europe. In this vossel he visited different points on the coast of Europe acquiring a thorough practical knowledge of his profession, and not omitting to complete his own education in the ordinary branches of learning He also picked up several languages during his voyages. On his return to his native country, in the year 1851, he determined upon entering the navy, and after some delay he was appointed midship-man in 1854. He served in various vessels and received rapid promotion. At the beginning of the year 1868, when "corvette captain," the command of the fleet was intrusted to an admiral of foreign extraction, and Captain Grau

the command of the fleet was intrusted to an admiral of foreign extraction, and Captain Grau, having protested against serving under him, was separated from his command, and, leaving the navy entered the service of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company and commanded one of the steamers of that company employed in the coasting trade for several months. Toward the latter end of the same of that company employed in the coasting trade for several months. Toward the latter end of the same year, however, he was again reinstated in the Peruvian navy, and was appointed to the command of the monitor Huascar, the vessel with which his name is now identified. In 1878 the province of Payta elected him as its representative in Congress. In the following year, after his legislative labors were over, he was named Commandant General of Marine and filled that post for some time with general satisfaction.

On the outbreak of the war with Chile, in the commencement of the present year, Captain Grau was appointed to the command of the first naval division, consisting of the monitor Huascar, the iron-clad Independencia and some lighter vessels and transports, retaining at the same time the command of the Huascar. It was then that his high talents came into full play. About six weeks after the declaration of war by Chile the Independencia struck on a rock to the south of Iquique, while chasing the Chilean gunboat Covadonga, and went to perform the task of diverting the attention of the comparatively powerful fleet of Chile, How that work was performed by him we all know. The Huascar being the only fron-clad vessel of any speed remaining to the Peruvians, and consequently the only check on the Chilean fleet, her commander was prudently not allowed to hazard an engagement with the Chilean iron-clads, when the monitor was on her return from her third or fourth trip to the enemy's coast; and on the 8th of the present month, a sadily memorable day for all Peruvians, the Huascar was hemmed in by the Chilean iron-clads, and this actually ha mous sanction of Congress, man promoted Capitain Grau to the rask of Rear Admiral. There is no doubt that Admiral Grau was a naval commander of great ability, and had he been in command of a fleet equal to or approaching in strength that of Chile, the maritime aspect of the war would most probably be now very different to what it is, but unioritunstely this was not the case. His loss to his country is most severe one, and he is deeply regretted not only by his own countrymen, but, from a personal point of view, by the foreign element in Peru, whose sympathies Admiral Grau, by reason of his straightforward, manly bearing and his many excellent personal qualities, never failed to enlist at all times. More, Admiral Grau was ever the object of admiration of the enemy. His humanity equalled his courage. He died at the post of danger and duty, and his name will be honored by all who know him. Peru may get another Husscar, or a fleet of Husscars, but it will be very difficult to find another Grau.

RICKERSON'S DREAM.

THE WORLD TO HAVE COME TO AN END LAST NIGHT-EVERTHING ALL RIGHT THIS MORN-

ING. Once more the believers in the end of the world have been disappointed. Yesterday was the latest date fixed for the coming of the Lord in His glory, when the Holy City, the New Jerusalem, was to come down from God out of heaven prepared as a bride adorned for her husband. Often since the fa-mous Millerite craze of 1842-3 has the day been named for the second coming. By a pretentious arithmetical calculation Miller arrived at the conclusion that April 24, 1843, was the time. His predictions found many believers and not a few of them ordered their ascension robes. They were rather gauzy articles of attire, and as the weather the housetops some of the poor dupes were almost frozen to death before they were convinced that their "arithmetic man" had made a mistake. The year 1847 was next fixed upon as that of the final b but the world did not burn and the great city—the New Jerusalem—was not seen to descend. Successively 1854, 1866, 1868 and 1873 were named as the last year of the present order of things, but the voice of a great multitude, as it were the voice of many waters and as the voice of mighty thunderings, was not heard. Professor Proctor went on

many waters and as the voice of mighty thunderings, was not heard. Professor Proctor went on measuring the orbits of the planets and calculating the immensity of space, and this little world of ours, so ridiculously small as compared with the other worlds which the astronomer is holding up for our admiration, went rolling round as usual. Nobody suspected there was any immediate danger until last Sunday, when a startled world was again informed that the end was near.

A DHRAM.

Last night was the time fixed for the great event. As the announcement was an important one a good many people were anxious to know how the information had been obtained. Inquiry developed the fact that it was based on a dream, and that a man named Rickerson was the dreamer. Mr. Rickerson had a rather blazing vision. He saw the heavens rolled up as a scroll in an exceedingly unpoetical fashion, and the earth all smashed to smithereens, steeped in kerosene oil and set on fire. Rickerson could sleep no more after his terrific vision, and on Sunday he brought his dream to the attention of the little society of Second Adventists who meet at the Cooper Institute. Friday, the 14th of November, Rickerson said, was the time fixed for the fulfilment of his vision, but somehow the announcement did not give general satisfaction.

"Friday is an unlucky day to begin a journey," "couldn't the time be fixed for Wednesday or Thursday?" inquired another believer.

"I have no faith in the sign," remarked another brother; "but I hope it may be true, and if it is this will be our last meeting."

The substance of Rickerson's dream began to be whispered about, but incredulous people ridiculed.

"Thave no taith in the sign," remarked another brother; "but I hope it may be true, and if it is this will be our last meeting."

The substance of Rickerson's dream began to be whispered about, but incredulous people ridiculed it. The wicked world had been deceived too often to be easily trightened this time. In the HERALD office, however, the event was regarded as one of the possibilities of the near future, and every preparation was made for reporting it in a becoming manner. Early yesterday morning a reporter received instructions to write the matter up.

The day was an unfavorable one, to begin with The clouds were dark and lowering, and it would be impossible to see much of the smash-up even if it came off. The conditions were not such as would assist ignition. In Broadway was the usual crowd, but nobody seemed impressed with the notion that the end of the world was near at hand. At the City Hall it e politicians talked of a new deal next year, and the Board of County Canvassers adjourned until "to-morrow." In the evening the gin palaces blazed with their accustomed splendor and, the theatres were open as usual. Even at Tammany Hall, bitter as the past was, there was no hope that the future was going to be dispensed with. At first the reporter's search for information was in vainhis inquiries were only laughed at.

People seemed busily engaged in attending to their ordinary business, the stock brokers were looking up new booms, merchants sold goods, lawyers plead causes, politicians watched the county canvass, ladies were shopping, the elevated railroad trains ran regularly, ferryboats pied on the rivers, the evening newspapers came out as usual, and newsboys made the streets vocal with their cries. The end of the world seemed as far off as ever, and people evidently had no fears. Dreams go by contraries, they asy, and the rule seems to apply to Mr. Rickerson's latest vision as well as the general average of such hallucinstions.

FUNERAL OF MRS. JOHN FOLEY.

On Wednesday morning last Mrs. Elizabeth A. Foley, the wife of ex-Supervisor John Foley, was buried from St. Lawrence's Church, in Eighty-fourth street, near Madison avenue, where a solemn mass of requiem was offered for the repose of her soul. Mrs. Foley's death occurred on Monday morning, after a very short illness, at her residence, No. 20 East Seventy-third street. Her madden name was Elizabeth A. Garrity, her father being a well known cotton broker and shipping merche-t, who was lost at sea in one of its own vessels. EXCLUDED FROM CALVARY.

CONNECTION OF DENIS COPPERS REFUSED IN-

TERMENT IN HER OWN LOT BECAUSE SHA WAS A PROTESTANT-THE BODY DEPOSITED IN EVERGREENS CEMETERY AND SUIT COM-MENCED AGAINST THE CALVARY AUTHORITIES. The decision of Judge Westbrook in the case of Denis Coppers has brought to public notice another case in which the dead of this family has been re-fused a grave. Mrs. E. J. Chovey, of No. 39 City Hall place, whose nicce is married to the brother of Denis Coppers, died at her residence, on the morn-ing of Friday, October 31. She owned a plot in Calvary Cemetery, and the cemetery authorities were notified to open the grave, and \$7 was paid and a receipt given. Mrs. Chovey had been married twice and both husbands. were buried in the plot in Calvary Cemetery. Ascordingly arrangements were made to place Mrs. Chovey, by the side of her two husbands. On Sunday everything was prepared for the funeral, and some members of the family and friends had already arrived at the house in City Hall place, when a notice was received from the Superintendent of the cemetery to the effect that Mrs. Chovey's body would not be allowed to enter the cemetery, because she was a Protestant. This unexpected announce ment came like a thunderbolt upon the family, who vere shocked at the intelligence that the dead woman was denied a burial in her own plot. Mr. Edward Coppers, to whom Mrs. Chovey's niece is married at once decided on a plan of action. An iron casics was ordered, and the funeral party proceeded to was ordered, and the funeral party proceeded to Evergreens Cemetery, where the casket was placed in the receiving vault. Dr. Charles Eodel, a physician living in the same house as the deceased woman, was appointed as her executor, and he at once placed the case in the hands of Mr. Brooke, the lawyer who has charge of the "Denis Coppers" case. It was deemed judicious not to move in the matter until the decision of Judge Westbrook was rendered. The plot of ground was bought by Mrs. Chovey a long time ago. It is situated in a beautiful spot at the intersection of two avenues near the Mortuary Chapel. Mrs. Chovey found great pleasure in visiting it and adding as much to its handsome appearance as possible. She creeted a monument and ornaminal railing at an expense of about \$500. She was a member of the Dutch Reformed Church in this city, but both of her husbands were Catholics.

A HERALD reporter yesterday interviewed Mr. Edward Coppersiabout the case. He stated that Mrs. Chovey's relatives were mainly in Germany. Ho was ready, he said, to see that the rights of his wife's anti-were respected.

"How were the cemetery authorities informed that Mrs. Chovey was a Protestant?"

"I suppose that some officious person told thom. But it is more likely that the cemetery authorities are set against us because of the fight we have made to bury my brother, Denis. If she had not been connected with the Coppers family I have no doubt there would not have been the slightest objection to her burial. If the cemetery people attempt to deny her rights we are prepared to fight the matter out."

POSSIBILITY OF A CONFLICT BETWEEN CHURCH AND STATE ARISING OUT OF THE COPPERS CASE-AN APPEAL NOT DETERMINED UPON BY THE CHURCH AUTHORITIES.

Hardly any piece of news lately published has at tracted as much attention or provoked as much comment as the decision or Judge Westbrook in the 'Denis Coppers case," published in the HERALD yesterday. That the authorities in control of Calvary Cemetery act in direct obedience to and under the regulations of the Roman Catholic Church is well understood, and it was sufficiently interesting to learn that a decision adverse to that Church had been rendered by a judge of the Supreme Court. But an unusual interest attached to the decision in question from the fact that if it is not reversed by a higher court it seems inevitable that a direct conflict will at once ensue between the Church nd the State. The Church having in such case the alternatives of acquiescence, unwilling submission and resistance, it became at once a matter of importance to learn what probable action it would take. It is stated as a matter or fact that no direct issue has ever been defined between the Roman Catholic Church and the government in this country, and that it is likely to lead to an important decision by the occlesiastical authorities of the policy of the

the occlesiastical authorities of the policy of the Church.

LEGAL FORMALATES.

The counsel for the plaintiff in the case, Mr. Charles W. Brooke, proceeded yesterday, under the decision given by Judge Westbrook, with the necessary legal formalities, which, it is expected, will result in a settlement of the order to be given by the Court within four days. This preliminary formality must take place before the defendants can enter an appeal from the decision in case they decide to appeal. Mr. John E. Develin, counsel for the cemetery authorities, is absent from the city and is not expected to return for a day or two. In his absence the writer called on Mr. Barry, associate counsel, to learn what further steps, if any, his cilents intended to take. Mr. Barry had not seen the decision and was greatly surprised when it was shown to him in the morning's Herald. He looked at it narrowly and finally said that he had no thought of such a decision. Neither he nor his clients had supposed that the decision would be against them. Not having seen them since the decision was rendered he was unable to say what they would determine to do.

"If it is thought advisable to fight the case fur-

"If it is thought advisable to fight the case f ther." said he, "an appeal may be made to the G-eral Term of the Supreme Court and afterward the Court of Appeals in case the General Term shot affirm the judgment of Judge Westbrook."

NOT PERFARRD TO SPEAK.

affirm the judgment of Judge Westbrook."

NOT PERPARED TO SPEAK.

Vicar General Quinn was met at his door as he was going out and was asked if he had anything to say in regard to the decision, and replied curtly, "I don't know that there is anything to say about it. You have seen it, I suppose."

"May I ask," said the reporter, "if any further steps are to be taken in the matter by the Church authorities, or whether the decision will be acquicaced in?"

"That's a very modest question," said the Vicar General, as he strede rapidly down the street. He smiled as he spoke, and seemed to intend his reply as a cutting sarcasm.

"Yes?" said the reporter, failing to take the point.
"I have nothing to say about it," said the Vicar General.

"I have nothing to say about it, said the vical General.

"Perhaps if I word it differently —," began the reporter, "Will the —"

"It makes no difference how you word it," was the reply, and the clergyman walked rapidly on.

"Will the Church submit to the rulings of the temporal law?" persisted the reporter, "if this decision is affirmed?"

"I have nothing to say on that point," said the Vicar General.

"If there is no point on which you care to speak I will certainly not continue the questioning," said the reporter.

"If there is no point on which you care to speak I will certainly not continue the questioning," said the reporter.

Father Quinn smiled and said, "I am not in a posttion to say anything about the matter at present."

Mr. Brennan was found in the office of the cemetery in Mulberry street, but was unable to give any information about the probable result of the decision. He said that the cemetery authorities had not been officially notified of the decision, and he did not know what further steps they would take, if any. He understood that there would be twenty days' time in which to decide whether an appeal to a higher court would be advisable. He seemed to think that the lawyers would advise as appeal, saying that it was for their interest to prolong the contest, and he presumed the Church would carry the matter through the courts as far as possible. At present the matter was in the same possible. At present the matter was in the same position it had been, and it would be for the Cardinal and Father Quinn to say if any further steps were to be taken. Whatever they decided on would be done and whatever instructions they gave would be carried out to the letter.

"Then you have, as yet, received no instructions about 17" asked the reporter.

"No. It stands just as it has been for some time past."

PROPESSOR HARKNESS ON METEORS.

PROFESSOR HARKNESS ON METEORS.

· WASHINGTON, Nov. 13, 1879.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Permit me to say that astronomers do not satisf-Permit me to say that astronomers do not anticipate any important display at present. The November meteors are due to a stream of meteoric matter whose perihelion intersects the orbit of the earth while its aphelion is in the neighborhood of the orbit of Uranus. Centuries ago this meteoric matter was all concentrated into a tolerably compact mass, which travelled along the orbit just specified, but the action of the planets upon it has been such as to draw it out more and more until now it is acattered. draw it out more and more until now it is scattered along the whole orbit in such wise as to form a closed ring. However, the scattering is not uniform. On the contrary, there is one part of the ring which is far more dense than any other. Bearing in mind that the ring is continually travelling around the sun, just as the ring of a wagon wheel travels around its axle, it is evident that every November the earth must pass through some part of the meteor stream; but as the earth requires only one year to make a revolution about the sun, while the meteor stream; but as the earth requires only one year to make a revolution about the sun, while the meteor stream; but as the earth requires thirty-three and a quarter years, we pierce a different part of the stream each year. If it happens to be a dense part there is a fine display of meteors, but if not there are few meteors.

Owing to the time of revolution of the ring the whole cycle of meteoric displays must occupy a period of one-third of a century; and it is known that the length of that part of the cycle during which extraordinary displays are possible is at least two and a quarter years. The last great displays were in 1856 and 1867. This year we pass through the ring at a point far removed from the dense portion and but few meteors will be seen. An important display cannot be expected before the years 1898 to 1901. Yours, &c., WILLIAM HARKNESS. draw it out more and more until now it is scattered